

1: Fundamentals of cancer epidemiology | Search Results | IUCAT

I'm finding Nasca and Pastide's tome on the Epidemiology of Cancer of great help to me in my own preparation of a monograph on the 'Origins of Cancer.' The authors meticulously follow the epidemiology of a killer with special emphasis on heredity; tobacco; alcohol; radiation; infectious; exogenous; dietary; hormonal and multifactorial causes.

The intended readers are students in public health schools and related medical and para-medical fields as well as those working in cancer control on a regional, national and international level. Since, according to the authors, there is no textbook dealing with cancer epidemiology for first-time students, this book aims to be such a textbook for those with basic knowledge in epidemiology. Then they explain what cancer is and how it can be diagnosed and categorized using different cancer classification schemes e. Chapters contribute to the methodological and technical knowledge on cell biology and on study types, which are of particular relevance for investigating carcinogenicity, biomarkers and genetic risk factors. Among them are experimental studies, molecular-epidemiological studies, studies on gene-environment interactions and genetic epidemiology studies. The subsequent chapters describe risk factors for cancer in a detailed and comprehensive way. Not only are classic lifestyle and well known risk factors such as tobacco, alcohol, diet and occupational hazards considered but also genetic factors, ionization and radiation, infections, immunological factors and hormones. Possible dose-response relationships are addressed and figures and illustrations help to understand the etiology and terminology. The chapters on risk factors are internally structured in different ways, some by cancer sites, others by the particular factors associated with the increased risks, taking into account the different study types that address these associations. One whole chapter is dedicated to the risk factors for and occurrence of childhood cancers and points out the need for the life-course perspective in cancer research. This chapter was newly added into this second edition. The last section gives an introduction to cancer screening as a method for early detection using certain cancers as examples to demonstrate different screening concepts. Although the chapter on infectious agents and occupational carcinogens addresses the disproportionate geographical burden between high- and low-income countries, not much information in general is provided on geographical differences in cancer burden and survival. Using "descriptive epidemiology" as a chapter heading, one would expect more technical information on what this is. The book makes us aware of the need to take care in interpreting comparisons, trends and data on cancer occurrence; however, it does not state how to carefully interpret these statistics. The authors use tables and figures that aid in understanding the burden of cancer and distribution of cancer sites as well as the categorization within different cancer classification schemes. Several illustrations are used to make etiology and biology of cancer understandable also to non-medical professionals. The appendix provides a detailed glossary with a particular focus on biological and medical terminology, a feature that is usually available in reference books used by medical students. Appendix B lists web sites without indicating the kind of information they could provide to the reader. A more helpful table for major cancer web resources is available on page 3. Every chapter ends with a summary and discussion questions. However, it would be helpful to provide specific answers to these questions in the appendix, which would make an improvement to the relatively ineffectual appendices. The book is an important reference book for students, whether beginners or post-graduate students. It is written in a clear language, is well ordered and accurate. Thus the main strength of this book is its strong biological and medical basis as well as the up-to-date reference to the continuum of genetics and biomarkers in cancer epidemiology. Although health policy-makers are not the priority audience, and few words are said on cancer control activities, an introduction in this field would significantly add to Fundamentals of cancer epidemiology.

2: Philip Nasca, Member, American Cancer Society | Spoke

Using a unique framework, Fundamentals of Cancer Epidemiology, Second Edition, helps readers develop an in-depth understanding of the current body of knowledge on cancer--what it is, how it is defined, how it develops in biological and genetic terms, which groups are at highest risk, and what causes it.

Fundamentals of cancer epidemiology 2nd edition Editors: The intended readers are students in public health schools and related medical and para-medical fields as well as those working in cancer control on a regional, national and international level. Since, according to the authors, there is no textbook dealing with cancer epidemiology for first-time students, this book aims to be such a textbook for those with basic knowledge in epidemiology. Then they explain what cancer is and how it can be diagnosed and categorized using different cancer classification schemes. Chapters 3-7 contribute to the methodological and technical knowledge on cell biology and on study types, which are of particular relevance for investigating carcinogenicity, biomarkers and genetic risk factors. Among them are experimental studies, molecular-epidemiological studies, studies on gene-environment interactions and genetic epidemiology studies. The subsequent chapters 8-16 describe risk factors for cancer in a detailed and comprehensive way. Not only are classic lifestyle and well known risk factors such as tobacco, alcohol, diet and occupational hazards considered but also genetic factors, ionization and radiation, infections, immunological factors and hormones. Possible dose-response relationships are addressed and figures and illustrations help to understand the etiology and terminology. The chapters on risk factors are internally structured in different ways, some by cancer sites, others by the particular factors associated with the increased risks, taking into account the different study types that address these associations. One whole chapter is dedicated to the risk factors for and occurrence of childhood cancers and points out the need for the life-course perspective in cancer research. This chapter was newly added into this second edition. The last section gives an introduction to cancer screening as a method for early detection using certain cancers as examples to demonstrate different screening concepts. Although the chapter on infectious agents and occupational carcinogens addresses the disproportionate geographical burden between high- and low-income countries, not much information in general is provided on geographical differences in cancer burden and survival. The book makes us aware of the need to take care in interpreting comparisons, trends and data on cancer occurrence; however, it does not state how to carefully interpret these statistics. The authors use tables and figures that aid in understanding the burden of cancer and distribution of cancer sites as well as the categorization within different cancer classification schemes. Several illustrations are used to make etiology and biology of cancer understandable also to non-medical professionals. The appendix provides a detailed glossary with a particular focus on biological and medical terminology, a feature that is usually available in reference books used by medical students. Appendix B lists web sites without indicating the kind of information they could provide to the reader. A more helpful table for major cancer web resources is available on page 3. Every chapter ends with a summary and discussion questions. However, it would be helpful to provide specific answers to these questions in the appendix, which would make an improvement to the relatively ineffectual appendices. The book is an important reference book for students, whether beginners or post-graduate students. It is written in a clear language, is well ordered and accurate. Thus the main strength of this book is its strong biological and medical basis as well as the up-to-date reference to the continuum of genetics and biomarkers in cancer epidemiology. Although health policy-makers are not the priority audience, and few words are said on cancer control activities, an introduction in this field would significantly add to Fundamentals of cancer epidemiology. Bulletin of the World Health Organization ;

3: SYSTEM DO NOT MOVE OR EDIT

Fundamentals of Cancer Epidemiology Second Edition Philip C. Nasca, PhD, MPH Professor of Epidemiology Dean, School of Public Health State University of New York, Albany.

4: Read pdf Free eBook Fundamentals of Cancer Epidemiology by Stokes - Issuu

See more Fundamentals of Cancer Epidemiology by Harris Email to friends Share on Facebook - opens in a new window or tab Share on Twitter - opens in a new window or tab Share on Pinterest - opens in a new window or tab.

5: Fundamentals of Cancer Epidemiology by Philip C. Nasca

Recognizing the increasing cancer burden worldwide, Nasca & Pastides provide a basic understanding of cancer epidemiology, with a particular focus on cancer biology, gene-environment associations in the cancer etiology and major risk factors for cancer.

6: - NLM Catalog Result

The new edition has been thoroughly updated to include: New chapters on cancer screening, drugs and cancer, and childhood cancers. Expanded sections on interactions between genetic and environmental risk factors.

7: Table of contents for Library of Congress control number

Philip C. Nasca is the author of Fundamentals of Cancer Epidemiology (avg rating, 5 ratings, 0 reviews, published), Epidemiology of Childhood C.

8: Philip C. Nasca (Author of Fundamentals of Cancer Epidemiology)

The new edition has been thoroughly updated to include: New chapters on cancer screening, drugs and cancer, and childhood cancers. Expanded sections on interactions between genetic and.

9: Fundamentals Of Cancer Epidemiology : Philip C. Nasca :

a drink per day. Risk of breast cancer was also evaluated by type of alcohol drank: beer, wine, liquor or a combination. Women were asked about alcohol.

Piano Variations (Complete) Manual Endourology Letters of John Wesley Hardin Victorian treasures from the La Trobe Collection, State Library of Victoria Against the Masses Print multiple pages on one sheet ipad The penguin book of classical myths Screening for depression in perinatal settings Hassan hussain dua book Project report on cab booking system Form 1 maths exam paper Magui Gonzalez Jose Antonio Sosa High-Technology Degree Alternatives Strategic human resource management model The oriental religions Digital Terrestrial Television in Europe Anti-submarine warfare and superpower strategic stability Information systems today managing the digital world 8th edition Thomas Merton, monk Adjunct faculty and the continuing quest for quality Donald W. Green Beowulf a verse norton critical edition 1. Winipride Jones, the very Ignorant Girl. The Trumpet of Gabriel The Hard-To-Believe-But-True! Book Doctrines, technology, and future war The Official Patients Sourcebook on Blastomycosis Jesus, symbol-maker for the kingdom The glory of the Incarnate Word (John 1:14-18) Writing Skills Handbook, Fifth Edition And American Heritage Compact Dictionary Forests And Frontiers The 2006 Economic and Product Market Databook for Daerah Istimerwa Aceh, Indonesia Day 24: treasures of the heart stress kills Canon t1i manual Rotorcraft Flying Handbook What is translation theory First lego league team info sheet History of strategic air and ballistic missile defense. La Corda dOro V6 (La Corda DOro) Hormone dynamics and menopausal symptoms : the clinical role of vasomotor symptoms and sleep disturbances Africa in the days of exploration.